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BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

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"	[illegible]	5 00

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office, equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TRANSMITTED SPECIALLY FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 14.—Our cavalry yesterday evening gave back some two miles above Riddle's shop towards Richmond until strengthened by Wilcox's and a part of Mahone's infantry, when the enemy's force, consisting of two divisions of infantry, artillery and cavalry, were encountered and driven back some three or four miles below Riddle's shop towards Long Bridge, thereby recovering for us the road to Malvern Hill which the enemy at one time held.

This move of the enemy was a mere feint and last night they again withdrew from our front and are reported today to be moving towards James river at Shirley, on both sides of the Chickahominy.

Some seventy more prisoners were captured in their breastworks in the brush yesterday evening, and have been brought in.

Grant's exact whereabouts or intentions are not ascertained.

From Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, June 14.—The following has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS, June 14, 9 P. M.—The force of the enemy mentioned in last dispatch as being at Long Bridge disappeared during the night. It was probably an advance to cover the movements of the main body, which so far as I can learn, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and below, and has reached James river at Westover and Wilcox's Landing. A portion of Grant's army, upon leaving our front at Cold Harbor, is reported to have proceeded to the White House and embarked at that place. Everything is said to have been removed and the Depot at the White House broken up. Cars, engines, railroad iron and bridge timber brought up to that point are reshipped.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The Remains of Gen. Polk at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, June 15.—The remains of Gen. Polk arrived here this morning and were deposited in St. Luke's Church. The funeral services and sermon, by Rev. Dr. Quintard, was delivered before a great assemblage.—The remains were then escorted to the noon train for Augusta with military honors. The death of this christian hero has made a profound impression on all the community.

From the Southwest.

CLINTON, LA., June 13.—Cotton in New Orleans on the 10th was 107.

A. J. Smith's troops have gone up the river from Vicksburg on thirty-six transports. The naval depot at Cairo has been blown up by an explosion of gunpowder. The greater part of Brasher city has been burned.

Heavy firing this morning in the direction of Port Hudson.

A gentleman from New Orleans says he had to pay 205 for gold.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, June 14.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 12th says gold at the first board on the 11th was 99½.

Morgan is reported leaving Kentucky in nearly the same direction he entered the State. Other news unimportant.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—We see that Cumberland has quite a number of candidates for the Legislature, and among them E. L. Pemberton, Esq., of the town of Fayetteville. Mr. Pemberton is a good Conservative and the people of Cumberland and Harnett could not do better than commit their interests to his keeping, for he will make them a faithful representative.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, June 15.

APPLES—Green	None.
Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$150
CHICKENS	$5 00
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$200 00
FODDER—per hundred	$15
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$25
Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$2 00
RYE	$30
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$8
" Coffee	$15
" Leaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER, TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.

May 30 d1m

THE TAX LAWS AMENDED!

The following is the substance of the bill amending the tax laws of the Confederate States passed by Congress on Monday, and submitted to the President for his approval:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of the act to levy additional taxes, etc., approved 17th February, 1864, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

I. That in addition to the taxes levied by the tax act approved 24th April, 1863, there shall be levied from 17th February, 1864, and collected taxes as follows:

I. Upon the value of all property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent—*Provided*, That from the tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, (during the same year,) as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government, (whether delivered during the year, or afterwards, including bacon deliverable after and not prior to the assessment of the tax on property employed in agriculture as aforesaid, &c.,) provided that no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner (provided that land purchased by refugees and held and occupied by them for their own use and residence shall be assessed according to its market value in the year 1860.)

2. The second section of the tax act, approved 17th Feb., 1864, is repealed and in lieu thereof it is declared that all the property and assets of corporations, associations and joint stock companies of every description, whether incorporated or not, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as the property of individuals, the tax on such property and assets to be assessed against and paid by such corporations, associations and joint stock companies; provided that no bank or banking company shall be liable to pay a tax upon deposits of money to the credit of and subject to the checks of others; provided further, that the stock, shares, or interests representing property or assets in corporations or joint stock companies or associations, shall not be assessed or taxed, and provided further, that all property within the enemy's line be, and the same is hereby exempted from all taxation, so long as it remains in the enemy's lines.

3. The 1st paragraph of the 3d section of the act of February 17th is amended and re-enacted so as to read:

Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, money held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn therefor, and securities payable in foreign countries, five per cent. to be paid in specie (or confederate notes at their value as compared with specie at the time the tax is payable—the relative value of specie and Confederate Treasury notes for the purpose of payment under this act to be fixed by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury).

4. This section exempts from taxation income, property and money, except Confederate Treasury notes of charitable institutions, and volunteer navy companies, except income of latter. It also defines what shall constitute failure to make due returns of income or profits taxed under any law of Congress.

5. This act shall not be so construed as to subject to taxation corn, bacon and other agricultural products which were produced in the year 1863, and in the possession of the producer on the 17th of February 1864, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the present year, and from or on which taxes in kind had been deducted and delivered or paid.

6. This section levies an additional tax of thirty per cent. upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in paragraphs one and two of section four of the said act of February 17th, '64, between the said date and 1st July next. The articles of merchandize referred to are spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarn, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel and nails.

7. All Treasury notes of the old issue of the denomination of five dollars not exchanged for new issue prior to the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may remain outstanding on that day, are to be taxed one hundred per cent.

8. This section regulates the collection of the *ad valorem* tax on income derived from property, and prescribes the deduction to be made in the assessment of income derived from manufacturing or mining.

9. This section provides that all citizens of any one of the Confederate States temporarily residing in another State, shall be liable to be assessed and taxed in the State or district in which he may temporarily reside, and it shall be the duty of all such who have not heretofore made return of their taxable property to the District Assessor where they may temporarily reside, within thirty days of the passage of this act, to make such return, and any one liable to be assessed and taxed as aforesaid who shall fail or refuse within the said period of thirty days to make such return shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed by the laws of the Confederate States in such case.

[The clauses between brackets indicate the amendments to those sections in whic they occur.]

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

HEADQ'RS 61ST REG'T N. C. T.,
Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division,
June 5th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Sirs: Please publish for the information of the friends of this Regiment the following list of casualties in the engagement with the enemy near Cold Harbor, Va., on the 31st May, and the 1st, 2d and 3d inst.:

Co A, Capt Jas H Robinson commanding.

Wounded—Priv J Peal in leg severely; Thos Dowing in hand slightly.

Co B, Capt Wm M Stevenson commanding.

Wounded—Priv N Bell in knee slightly.

Co C, Lt John F Guthrie commanding.

Wounded—Priv Thos Carmack in side severely; C C Hines in cheek slightly.

Co D, Capt N A Ramsay commanding.

Wounded—Priv H E Jordan in shoulder severely.

Co E, Capt W S Byrd commanding.

Wounded—1st Sergt A W Wooten in knee very slightly; privs Levi J H Mewborn in face severely; C Stocks in breast very slightly.

Co F, Capt Wm A Daiden commanding.

Killed—Privs Stephen Coltrain and Wm F McKeel.

Wounded—Corpl R M Evans in head slightly; privs Z Boice in hip very slightly; B F Fulton in head severely; Jas Mercer in head slightly; George Mitchell in arm slightly; Edmond Pender in face and neck severely; W R Shackleford in head slightly.

Co G, Capt L L Keith commanding.

Killed—Privs R R Mathis and C H Ritter.

Wounded—Priv Jas M Rivenbark in abdomen and hip mortally.

Co H, Capt Jno D Biggs commanding.

Missing—Priv Daniel Vainwright supposed to be killed.

Wounded—Sergt Simon E Ward in neck severely; Abner Alexander in arm severely; Joshua L Coney in hand severely; priv Benj Curtis in arm slightly; T Hedge in arm slightly; James E Robinson in arm very slightly.

Co I, Capt Wm T Choate commanding.

Killed—Capt Wm T Choate, Sergt S L Falks.

Wounded—Privs Burras Anders in breast slightly; Meredith Cheek in shoulder very slightly; Granville Edwards in head mortally; Jas Grimsley in mouth slightly; Lem Jones in head very slightly.

Co K, Capt S W Noble commanding.

Killed—Priv Bluford Daugherty.

Wounded—Privs Benj F Banks in arm severely; Jas D Barden in foot severely, in face slightly; S S Howard in side slightly; F G Huggins in head severely; Jas E Mashburn in shoulder slightly; R B Williams in arm slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers killed,	1
Enlisted men killed,	6
" " wounded,	34
" " missing,	1
Total,	42

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. FAISON, Adjt.

42D N. C. REGIMENT.

The following is the list of casualties in the 42d, from the 1st to 7th of June inclusive:

Co A—Killed—Privs Gideon Sink and William K Collins. Wounded—Privs R S Swicegood, right hip severe, H Fritz and L K Smith, slight.

Co B—Killed—Jos W Exum, H A Kesler, T A Houss. Wounded—Privs W M Blackwelder in head, severe, J Wiley and J F Sipe, slight.

Co C—Capt Howell, missing and reported by enemy to be mortally wounded.

Co D—Killed—Priv J M Henderson. Wounded—J W Earnheart, in arm severe.

Co E—Killed—George Hainam. Wounded—Bat Naylor, not severe; William Stuart, J Barneycassel slight.

Co F—Killed—J F Leach, M J Berryman. Wounded—W J A Prather, arm severe, J Granger, J Latham, F Campbell slightly, T Evans severe in hand, E Jones nose slight.

Co G—Wounded—J W Bumble slight.

Co H—Wounded—J Whitinger shoulder, severe, J Hartsel mouth dangerous.

Co I—Wounded—Captain Redwine head slight, R Luga, arm and side severe, R Bean, J Miller, H Medlin slight.

Co K—Killed—Tom Danne. Wounded—J Helms, slight, J Hendricks hand severe.

Total—10 killed and 27 wounded up to noon today.

DECLINE IN PRICES.—We have the satisfaction of recording the interesting fact that the prices of subsistence in this market have taken a decided "downward turn." One week ago, butter was sold at $12 per lb. On Saturday last, sellers were offering fresh churned at $10a12. Flour has declined $25a50 per bbl., and the stock for sale is now larger than it has been for several weeks. The commission merchants inform us that in the course of ten days or two weeks they will receive liberal supplies of new flour. Bacon is also in better supply, and can be purchased at $8a8.50 for hog round. Vegetables are increasing in quantity and variety, and prices tend downward. In view of this state of things we advise all persons who have been hoarding or witholding provisions, to put their stocks upon the market before a further decline is established. Those who are governed in their rates by the price of gold, will find, upon inquiry, that the brokers are indifferent buyers of coin at $16a17. There is an increasing disposition to sell the precious metals at the present rates of premium, but dealers, from the anticipation of a further decline, or other sufficient reason, are either declining to purchase, or buying very lightly. On the other hand, the most cautious holders of gold are awaiting the final action of Congress, on the currency and taxation, before offering any portion of their coin for sale. Still it is manifest that the new Treasury notes are in better repute than the old, and their comparative scarcityy causes a demand for them which strengthens the tendency to lower prices recently develoved in the market.

On the 1st instant, flour was offered in Selma, Ala, at $4 per hundred pounds, which is a fraction less than $80 per bbl.

At an auction sale last Saturday week, in Danville, Va., flour was sold at prices ranging from $155 to $175 per bbl. The same article brought $300 per barrel in that market, less than a month ago.

In Lynchburg, says the *Rebublican*, vegetables are still declining rapidly in price and are fast reaching a figure at which people can afford to taste them. Butter, too, has declined, having been sold yesterday (Thursday) at $7 per pound.

SHEET IRON!

SHEET IRON 3-16 INCHES THICK FROM 25 TO 30 inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorgham Boilers, for sale at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
North State Iron & Brass Works, Raleigh.

June 10-7t*

FINE BLACK TEA

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. June 14-1w

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,
Goldsboro', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.

June 2-d&wtd J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-td&w

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, at Liberty, Randolph county, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephen's of Georgia. May 16-td

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother,
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 3-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d&twtd.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

June 14-daw1july

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office,

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 13-d&wtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements [illegible] Daily and Weekly Progress: [illegible] square of [illegible], or less

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words or eight lines or less count a square, and [illegible] will be charged the same. Advertisements [illegible] will be charged [illegible] for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, COMMENCING on Tuesday June 21st, all the School Fixtures, Household and Kitchen Furniture of Edgeworth Female Seminary, consisting in part of NINE PIANOS, [some of them choice instruments,] Harp, Melodeon, Guitars, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Table Furniture, Chairs, Cooking and other Stoves. Also, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Wagons, Small Carriage and Harness. We have an extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, some School Books, Sheet Music, Instruction Books for Piano and Guitar, Geographical, Geological, Chemical and Astronomical Maps and Charts, Oil Paints, Canvass, Brushes, &c.

All the above articles will be offered on the day specified unless disposed of before. This is a rare opportunity for persons to replenish their furniture. Our stock is very large in many articles. Another such will not probably be offered for sale during the war.

June 13-d1w* MOREHEAD & STERLING.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY THE 23D JUNE ENSUING, IN front of our sales room we will sell 100 sheets extra quality Sorghum Pan Iron, 30 inches wide, 4½ to 9 feet long, about 3-16 inch thick. This Iron was advertised to be sold at Warrenton, N. C., some time since, but owing to an interruption in transportation it did not arrive in time.

In addition to the above we have some 50 sheets, same quality, that we will sell privately. This is doubtless the only lot of the kind of Iron at this time in the Confederacy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
June 13-td Auctioneers.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within 3 miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,[illegible] acres of land, [illegible] of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are [illegible] on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 38 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 8 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field rollers, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &., or will sell separately.

April 26-d&wtf

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left, an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t

Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person, or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P, O., Halifax co., N. C.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle off claims against the county.

JNO. F. HUTCHINS,
June 11-1w Trustee.

Standard and city daily papers copy one week.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

"The [illegible] houses [illegible] and [illegible] issue; but [illegible] mation [illegible] and the [illegible] situation [illegible]

"[illegible] make [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible] margin of the paper [illegible] expire, and [illegible] stopped. [illegible] to renew in time.

[illegible] Shop Keepers, &c.

We have generally defended the shop keeper when unjustly assailed, believing that they are not only necessary to the community, but that those who buy and sell at reasonable profits are of great benefit to such persons as cannot attend market to make purchases or who have only the means to buy in small quantities; and hence we have ever looked on all attempts to regulate prices by law, the impressment of property save in extreme cases, and other interruptions of trade as outrages on the rights of the citizen. There are, however, cases of extortion that call for the severest censure, especially at a time like the present when many persons are actually suffering for food. We have a case at hand. We learn from authority we deem reliable, that a shop keeper of this city recently bought a lot of meal in the market at $25 a bushel, and that immediately on taking it to his shop he asked $40 for it. Now we are the last person in the world to deny the shop keeper a fair profit on his sales, for he must live as well as other persons; and his rent, tax, license and other expenses are to pay, but we can see nothing to justify the advance of $15 on a single bushel of meal. Were it an article that had to be kept on hand for weeks or months it would be different, but meal can be sold as fast as it can be procured. Had this shop keeper charged $30 instead of $40 a bushel for meal he might not have had as much Confederate money, but we [illegible] believing he would have had a better conscience.

We have protested against all impressments of supplies necessary for [illegible], and now think all interference by the Confederate authorities with the market or the shop keepers, wrong in principle and practice, but if consumers are to pay such profits for the convenience offered by the retail dealer the sooner we get clear of them the better. Of course this is a single case, and we hope we shall never hear of another one.— Surely there can be but few who would charge an advance of $15 on a bushel of meal that is not kept on hand an hour.

While Gov. Vance is "[illegible]" in the mountains we hope he will tell the people why it is he has permitted persons calling themselves Confederate officers to kick, cuff, curse and otherwise insult and maltreat men and women in Henderson and other counties. That such outrages, many of them, have been perpetrated, we refer the Governor to one of his organs, owned and edited by State and Confederate officers, we learn, the Hendersonville *Times*. Would Governor Brown or the Chief Magistrate of any other State in the Confederacy permit such outrages to continue? We tell the people of the mountain country that they can look for no relief from the outrages committed by marauding bands while Governor Vance is in office. He promised relief to the people of Wilkes, in February, but Vaughan's cavalry was permitted to remain there until there was but little left to damage. Gov. Vance has been profuse in his promises to the people and also in his indignant protests against outrages and insults which the people of this State have had to bear, but we look in vain for his acts. He swore that the officers who led a mob in this city should be punished, but has he had it done? No, and never will, and never meant to. No fear of "conflict" need be feared while Gov. Vance is in office, for whatever Confederate authority may demand, whether reasonable or unreasonable, he will yield. No relief but in getting clear of him.

Public Sentiment.

Extract from a letter dated

OAKVILLE, UNION Co., June 8.

"We are all right here for Holden, and hope he will beat Vance. He certainly will beat him in Union county by a large majority."

Extract from a letter dated

Wilton, Granville Co., June 12.

"Everything is working well for W. W. Holden in this section of country, and every charge the Destructives bring against him only adds to his strength.— Nobody will support Vance but the Johnston men."

There has been some complaint about the *tightness* of the money market of late, on account of the tardiness with which Mr. Memminger lets out the "new issue," but if the machine continues to run we think it will soon be loose enough to satisfy the most inveterate creditor that ever had the gout. The Columbia *Carolinian* says:

We are informed that $70,000,000 of the new issue have been prepared for distribution in this city, and about $[illegible]—enough for two months' pay for the army of Gen. Lee—shipped to Richmond, yet, the cry comes to us from that city, no funds!

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.—The *Express* says:

Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom having been assigned to command in the Valley, in place of the lamented Jones, Lieut. Gen. Ewell has been appointed to the command of the Department of Richmond.

[illegible] Loyalty [illegible]

Would [illegible] Vance [illegible] their [illegible] ing their courage, then stumping the State, treating twenty candidates, denying his Wilkesboro speech, &c? From the following from the Hendersonville *Times*, one of the Governor's organs, it will be seen that persons calling themselves Confederate officers [illegible] a high [illegible] The Richmond [illegible] from the service were they made acquainted with the facts, but unless the Governor was here to perform his duty we do not see how that is to be done. In time of war the Governor of a State should be at his office to hear and attend to the complaints of his people, and not playing the demagogue by canvassing the State making speeches and treating to secure votes.

We ask the Governor's prayerful attention to the following from one of his trans-Blue Ridge organs. Of course the officers here alluded to will vote for Vance, but we tell the much abused and badly treated people of the mountains that if they vote for him they but invite a continuance of these outrages upon their [illegible] and their families.

Highly Commendable.—We learn upon authority, which we have no right to gainsay, that Capt. J. S. Hines, went to the house of Mary Tabor, on the 14th ultimo, cursed her, using profane and obscene language, that she was so alarmed, she went up in the loft, from this he drove her down, and beat her [illegible] with his sword: That he then told her if she ever told what he had done, he would kill her.

Case No. 2.—That Capt. J. S. Hines, went to the house of Govan Tabor (which may be the same as that of Mary) on the same day, where he found Rebecca Blackwell who had been ordered by Maj. [illegible] Rae to said house: that Capt. Hines tried to [illegible] to said house: that he got off of his horse, came into the house, and cursed her in the most abusive manner: that she went out of the house to avoid his abuse: that he ordered her back, catching her by the hair and pulling her back: that he struck her twice with his sword, once on the head, and then told her if she ever told it he would kill her.

[illegible] That Capt. J. S. Hines, on the same day, found Rebecca Parris at the same house, where she had been ordered to remain by Majors Bryson and McRae, that towards her he used the most abusive language, calling her a d—d liar, strumpet and rogue: that he beat her severely with his sword, giving her many blows. Finally he told her if she ever told what he had done he would kill her.

Case No. 4.—That six of Capt. Hines' men went to the house of Robert McCall, on the 12th day of May, charging his wife with keeping [illegible] about her, and cursing and abusing him, Robert McCall, very much. Next day eight of them returned, took two bushels of his bread corn, said they intended to carry off or burn up the rest, and took him to jail: that, on the 14th, Capt. J. S. Hines came to the jail, and while he (McCall) was lying down, kicked him in the side severely. He then got up, when Capt. Hines struck him with a navy pistol, first on the shoulder, then on the head, nearly knocking him down: that after this, Capt Hines struck him repeatedly with his sword, cut three of his fingers: that from said abuse his leg and shoulder was black for twenty days. Mr. McCall is about 65 years of age.

We give the above, not as a statement of facts, but as a rumor, which seems to be pretty well authenticated. Our acquaintance with Capt. Hines is limited, but he presents the exterior of a gentleman.— We are loth to believe he is guilty as charged above. The acts, as charged, are unbecoming one who holds the honorable position of a Captain in the army of the Confederate States. It is a dignified position, and one not properly appreciated by the masses. But we think, from Capt. Hines' personal appearance, that he has intelligence to properly guide him in the discharge of his duties, and that he is not the man to abuse even a little brief authority.

As to the persons who it is said were abused, we know them not. We have never seen them. We don't pretend to vouch for them in any way, except as women and prisoners. Both, and especially the former, are entitled to care and protection. Both are helpless, and it is held by those who are strenuous upon nice points, that it is at least unmanly to strike a woman, however insolent or degraded. If these women were neither insolent nor degraded, and were abused as stated, the offense is magnified. If it is alleged these women were disloyal, that might, with some, justify their being abused. But we think otherwise. If they have violated any law, let them be tried and punished. But no one man has a right to sit as judge, jury and executioner. We are down on the abuse of power—down on every thing that tends to a "one man power."

We have made these remarks as much to favor Capt. Hines as to reproach him. He may not be aware of these high charges. He will know it after this, and can repel them through our paper if he wishes. No one will be more pleased than ourself to know that he is innocent. Such offences, by the civil law, would place a man in the "stocks," fine him and imprison him. By the military law they would degrade a man, and would take the [illegible] of a Brigadier. Such conduct is unmanly, unmilitary and despotic. Such acts must be scorned, censured and condemned. If we hope for liberty in the end we must preserve the majesty of the law.

P. S.—Another report has just reached us, which is, that the arm and shoulder of Rebecca Parris is still black from the maltreatment of Capt. Hines. We get this from one of our best citizens (and not a tory) who has seen the arm.

The President's Salary.

What in the world does the President want with two thousand dollars in gold? Does he expect to travel in foreign lands, or has he become jealous of Gov. Vance's blockade luxuries and determined on the importation of a cargo? Verily as the people mourn their rulers become the more extravagant and reckless. Can't live in Richmond on twenty-five thousand a year in Confederate currency! How then can the soldier's family live on eleven dollars a month?— how can the thousands of Confederate officers who receive from eighty to five hundred a month support families on their income? And above all how are the thousands of widows and orphans that the war has bequeathed to the country to live at all? If other people, at home, are content with soldier's rations, ought not the President to be? We think so.

In the Senate proceedings of Monday we notice the following:

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee to increase the President's salary to $50,000 per annum in Confederate Treasury notes, was laid upon the table.

[illegible] a joint resolution [illegible] Treasury [illegible] thousand dollars [illegible] him by law. The resolution was adopted.

Now that's cool. Two thousand in gold is worth, at present, about $40,000; a couple of months ago it was worth $60,000. This added to the $25,000 of the salary to be paid in "currency" makes $65,000 a year that Mr. Davis is to receive, if he can get the promise to pay, for his services. We hope he will be able to keep up appearances with this salary—if not we shall favor a special appropriation at the next session of Congress.

Of the demand for $2,000 in gold the *Examiner* says:

The persistent selfishness—rapacity—[illegible] —which characterizes the effort to increase the pay of the highest paid functionary of the land is both surprising and disgusting. Of all the forms in which the bill has been presented, that in which it passed the Senate is the most objectionable. Confederate notes can no longer satisfy the President's wants; he must have two thousand dollars of his salary in Federal gold. It has been hitherto considered unpatriotic and disgraceful for any man to refuse Confederate notes. But what words could justly qualify such a refusal by the man whose signature created that currency, and whose instrument—Memminger—reduced them to their present value? Others may declare that it is "unconstitutional currency" and appeal to the courts; but certainly, those Senators and that President who swore to do nothing unconstitutional, and who did actually make that currency, should be estopped even in law—not to speak of morality, conscience and honor. The plea of necessity in this case is most paltry, inopportune, and unbecoming. It is said that the President cannot live in style, give entertainments, &c., on the present salary. There is no obligation for him to do so, and no expectation that he will live otherwise than other citizens, many of them his betters. When the notes were worth nearly their value, it was represented that this functionary made no shows because the times were not fit for junkettings; and the truth of the remark was universally accepted. They are now still less adapted to "style" and "entertainments." But the "necessaries of life?" If twenty-five thousand dollars per annum and a furnished house—with all one's kith and kin, and connections to the most remote degree, provided with offices and salaries—will not suffice for the necessaries of life, then nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand families in this country must straightway starve to death. Fortunately, much less than all that will keep men strong and healthy. We [illegible] saved us from the consequences of this functionary's errors and follies for a long while. They and their families live on much less. Confederate money is still good for the necessaries of life. It will not buy the luxuries and gewgaws of Europe. If a man holds the keys of the blockade, a few thousand in gold are worth more than many Confederate notes. But all virtuous citizens can, and ought, to do without these things. There is, also, one citizen who not only should do without them, but who is bound, by the true duty of his position, so to live, that his life shall be, at this period, and to this people, an example of frugality, austere temperance, and Spartan simplicity of manners. Alas! if this one should be the first to raise the cry of hardship, and ask for the gold that will alone buy fine things from foreigners. Oh Cincinnatus! Oh Washington!

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

VIRGINIA.

LEE AND GRANT.

[From the Dispatch of Tuesday.]

At an early hour yesterday morning the reports of cannon in the direction of Bottom's Bridge gave warning that active hostilities had been resumed, though to what extent was not known until a late hour of the day. A rumor was soon in circulation that Grant was moving his whole army towards the James, and abandoning his position near Cold Harbor, which he had taken so much pains to fortify and render impregnable. This report was afterwards fully confirmed.

It appears that a force of the enemy, during the night of Sunday, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, eight miles below Bottom's Bridge, and drove in our cavalry pickets. Report says that they also crossed at Forge Bridge and Turner's Ford, still lower down the river.— Our pickets fell back to Riddle's Shop, a point thirteen miles below Richmond, at the intersection of the Charles City and Long Bridge roads, where a brisk skirmish took place between a detachment of Gen. W. H. F. Lee's cavalry, under Col. Gary, and the enemy. This fight was progressing at two o'clock P. M., though with what result we are not informed. A report was in circulation that the enemy had gained possession of Malvern Hill, but this lacks confirmation.

Later advices state that our men, owing to the difference in numbers, were compelled to fall back.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 13, 5 P. M.

Grant after digging six heavy lines of intrenchments on his old front, near Gaines' Mill, suddenly abandoned them last night, moving again on our right. This morning about day he suddenly appeared at the Long Bridge on the Chickahominy, about eighteen miles below Richmond. Here his forces found a small picket of ours, which was readily driven in, and the enemy proceeded to cross. Our cavalry fell back to Riddle's Shop, and the enemy pushing us there was a considerable fight until our men were forced to give back before the enemy's combined force of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

The enemy are also reported moving on the River road, as well as the Charles City road.

Our scouts also say that Grant is landing troops and supplies from his gunboats near Malvern Hill, and it is supposed that he is in possession of those heights. This accords with the information previously received, and now confirmed, that the enemy have been tearing up and destroying the York River Railroad.

Up to this hour there has been no collision of the two armies, but it is not improbable that one will occur late this evening or early in the morning. Our troops are marching rapidly to thwart and check the enemy.

Grant may intend to go to the Southside, but it is more likely that he will make another effort this side of the James and the Chickahominy.

Our men captured a few prisoners this morning. They were principally from the 9th and 18th corps.

Grant is not so near Richmond as when he was north of the Chickahominy, but he has certainly now made across that river.

The [illegible] when they [illegible] this morning, left [illegible] by a [illegible] some one [illegible] our hands. Among them a mail carrier attached to the 6th corps. X.

NEWS FROM SHERIDAN'S RAIDING PARTY.

We have the following information from a perfectly reliable source: A detachment of Sheridan's forces, about five hundred in number, entered Louisa Court-House on Saturday, and had a skirmish with a portion of General Hampton's command with no important result. They destroyed no property at the Court House, but left in apparent haste. On Sunday Gen. Hampton met Sheridan at Trevilian's depot, nine miles this side of Gordonsville, when an engagement took place, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who left six hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners in our hands. The Yankees retreated in much confusion by the route over which they came, through Caroline county.— This is the latest information we have of the movements of Sheridan, who seems to have suddenly adopted the "doublequick." We are peculiarly gratified to record this evidence of the gallantry of our cavalry.

AFFAIRS IN PETERSBURG.

There were seven funerals in Petersburg, Saturday and Sunday, of the gallant dead who fell in the local defence. Among the deaths not before announced, are those of Wm. H. Hardee, a prominent merchant, and John Crowder, a young man, whose father is believed to be a prisoner. The brother of the young man—Wm. Crowder—was killed in the fight, and John was thought to be a prisoner, but his dead body was found within the fortifications. Brig. General Wise has issued an address to the soldiers and citizens who participated in the fight, in which he highly compliments the militia, and says that Beauregard himself has thanked Archer and his comrades on the very spot of their devotion."— Gen Wise says "a people who can thus fight for their altars must be aided, supported, guarded, every arm which can be outstretched for their defence.

So far twelve of the militia have died of their wounds.

FROM THE VALLEY—THE CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON —THE MOVEMENT AGAINST LYNCHBURG.

The entrance of the enemy into Lexington was resisted by a force under General McCausland, who fought them until his flanks were turned, when he was compelled to give way.— That McCausland did not suffer much damage is proved by intelligence received yesterday, that he was still in front of the forces of Crook and Averill who were reported to be moving from Lexington in the direction of Buchanan and Salem, Roanoke county. These forces were estimated at six thousand. The same person who brings this news states further that a party of five hundred were detached at Lexington and sent across the country to break the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville. A depot agent who arrived here yesterday, having left Amherst Court House on Sunday afternoon, states that the enemy entered that place at two o'clock, but up to the time of his leaving had destroyed no property, nor did they burn anything at Arrington's except a depot building. The railroad bridge at Tye river, according to this informant, was not molested.

From the above sources we have a report that General Breckinridge was moving rapidly after the enemy, and was close upon them. We have also the cheering information that Lynchburg is abundantly defended, and perfectly safe. Our forces there are under the immediate command of General Nichols, though it is reported that General Harry Hayes, as the ranking officer, has assumed the command.

We have other accounts which throw discredit upon the report that the enemy occupied Amherst Court House on Sunday evening. A dispatch from our special correspondent at Lynchburg, received yesterday, pronounces the report premature, but says they were moving about cautiously in that vicinity and in the direction of Lynchburg. Our troops were in line of battle, and ready to give the enemy a warm reception whenever he might make his appearance.

It was also reported last evening that an official dispatch had been received from General Nichols, stating that the rumor of the occupation of Amherst Court House was premature, and that he was misled by information received from a courier.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Lynchburg, June 13, A. M.—The report of the enemy being at Amherst C. H. yesterday evening was premature. They are now in that vicinity, moving cautiously in this direction.— They will probably attempt to form a junction with Averill, who is said to be making his way from Lexington.

Our force is in line of battle, and ready for the enemy.

Lynchburg, June 13—P. M.—The enemy burned the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington on Saturday; also, Jordan's Point Mill property, and other improvements of less importance. A sharp artillery duel occurred before the enemy entered Lexington, in which some buildings were fired by a shell. The enemy's forces that effected the capture are reported at six thousand strong.

No material change in the situation. B.

[From the Petersburg Express of Tuesday.]

FROM THE FRONT.

Up to a late hour yesterday evening, all was quiet along our lines in Chesterfield. The Yankees over there are all the time in motion doing something, but what this something is, cannot be definitely ascertained. The work on the Observatory is progressing, but from the proportions which the structure has assumed, we presume the job cannot be far from completion.

The enemy made a sudden dash with a body of cavalry on the City Point Road, near Jordan's farm, yesterday afternoon, and captured two of our pickets. Graham's Battery, which was in position, opened upon the invading horsemen with vigor, emptying a few saddles, and causing a stampede, which proved that however much the vandals fancy Southern bacon and other provisions, they have no particular relish for Confederate shot and shell. Two of the rascals tumbled off their horses from sheer fright, and were captured. It was at first thought that they were wounded, but [illegible] no broken limbs [illegible]

It is thought by [illegible] that the demonstration yesterday afternoon, was made for the purpose of preparing the way for a more formidable movement to-day or to-morrow. Be this as it may, our troops will be found ready for the vandals, at any hour, at all places, and for any force they may think proper to send.

LYNCHBURG.

The *Virginian* of Monday has the following:

This city was thrown into a considerable state of excitement on Saturday afternoon, by the news received from various quarters.

It was [illegible] that a party of Yankee cavalry, said to be about [illegible] though there could be no certainty as to their exact numbers—were within four miles of Arrington Depot, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, distant 28 miles from this city. It was reported, also, that they had captured part of a wagon train, though even this report was not verified. Late in the afternoon it was supposed that they had tapped the telegraph, and all communication was suspended. The afternoon train from Charlottesville to this city was signaled in time to put back and escape capture.

A courier arrived from Lexington about noon, who stated that the enemy camped within seven miles of Lexington, on Friday night, supposed to be in large force. Other parties who left Lexington on Friday midnight heard firing on Saturday, which leaves no doubt that an attack was made on our forces.

McCausland was in command, but we forbear to give any idea of the number of his troops.

It was apprehended that an effort would be made by the enemy to reach this city, and accordingly the forces were collected and marched to the defences outside of the city. The detailed men, convalescent soldiers, reserves, second class militia and volunteers made a large force, whose numbers we shall not attempt to indicate, but they gave assurance that they could effectually resist many thousand raiders. But little uneasiness was felt for the result. During the day intelligence was received to the effect that Sheridan and his raiders had been overhauled at Trevillian Depot by Gen. Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee, where a heavy fight ensued with favorable results to our side. It was stated that a battery of six guns was taken from Sheridan and the enemy was pressed back all day.

An ammunition train that left this city, via the Orange road, about 2 o'clock on Saturday, and for the safety of which great fears were entertained, returned safely about 8 o'clock in the evening. The conductor saw smoke in the direction of Arrington Depot, from which he inferred that that building was burned by the enemy. When the train went down, a gentleman named Dowdy, who had a hundred unarmed men with him, took the responsibility of seizing an equal number of muskets that were on the cars, armed his men and got off at Tye River Bridge with the avowed purpose of defending it to the last extremity. Such an instance of heroism should not be left unrecorded.

Wigfall on Habeas Corpus.

The *Sentinel* contains a speech of nine columns, made by Wigfall, of Texas, in favor of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.— We have no use for that side of the question or for anybody who favors the establishment of a despotism and the enslavement of the people, and hence we have laid the speech aside for any friend who may wish to wade through it. Wigfall is one of the original plotters that helped the abolition fanatics break up the government and inaugurate the war, and we have no confidence in him or any like him. The *Sentinel*, in noticing the speech, makes a fling at what it is pleased to term the "heresies" of Vice President Stephens, for of course it could have meant no one else. That paper says:

"We surrender our principal space to-day to the speech delivered by Senator Wigfall, of Texas, on several resolutions presented by himself, heretofore published in this paper. These resolutions assert the power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* under certain circumstances, and define generally the political relations of the Confederacy and the States. The speech is published at the desire of a number of members of Congress, who think it well adapted to the dissemination of just views on the subjects discussed; and to the correction of certain novelties and heresies which have gone out to the public upon high authority, in some quarters. As it is the duty of every citizen, in a free government, to inform himself on all important public questions, we trust that it will be the pleasure of our readers to give this address a careful perusal. The well known ability of the Senator will be a guarantee to them in advance, that the subject is clearly and engagingly treated."

A WARRIOR'S DEATH.—It was evident to the physicians that death was setting its clammy seal upon the brave, open brow of the General, and they told him so; asked if he had any last messages to give. The General, with a mind perfectly clear and possessed, then made disposition of his staff and personal effects. To Mrs. General R. E. Lee he directed that his golden spurs be given as a dying memento of his love and esteem of her husband. To the staff officers he gave his horses. So particular was he in small things, even in the dying hour, that he emphatically exhibited and illustrated the ruling passion strong in death. To one of his staff, who was a heavy built man, he said, "You had better take the larger horse; he will carry you better." Other mementoes he disposed of in a similar manner. To his young son, he left his glorious sword.

His worldly matters closed, the eternal interest of his soul engaged his mind. Turning to the Rev. Mr. Peterkin, of the Episcopal Church, and of which he was an exemplary member, he asked him to sing the hymn commencing:

"Rock of ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee,"

he joining in with all the voice his strength would permit. He then joined in prayer with the ministers. To the doctor he again said: "I am going fast now; I am resigned: God's will be done."

Thus died Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

The Charleston *Mercury* says two new steamers have recently arrived at Confederate ports.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.